

## Country First Is Keynote of Suffragists

Patriotism of Women Wins  
Tears and Cheers Along  
Line of March

Red, White and Blue  
Top the Yellow Flags

Marchers Ask Vote Only as  
Means of Helping  
America

A new era for woman suffrage was marked by the parade yesterday. For as the phalanxes of women came sweeping up the avenue behind the two gallant white-haired suffrage veterans the message they flung to the crowds on the sidewalks was a message of patriotism and loyalty that brought cheers and tears from the crowds that used to have only smiles and jeers for suffragists and their parades.

The Stars and Stripes first, and the yellow suffrage banner second; patriotism, not propaganda; the vote as a means of helping America—these were the texts of the parade that rolled up Fifth Avenue.

"Country First" Is Slogan  
There was a slogan painted in black and white in the parade, "My Country, I Am at Your Service," but it was not the printed words that carried the message. It was the women themselves, with their service flags and their knitting bags, their heads high and their eyes front, who told the story of patriotic service again and again to the spectators.

The crowd lined up early for the procession, the reviewing stand being well filled before 2 o'clock. Borough President and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Senator Calder, Commissioner of Licenses Bell and Food Commissioner Moskowitz were in the official stand long before parade time.

Dr. Shaw in the Van  
At 3 o'clock the mounted police came into sight, the Red, White and Blue and the yellow flags appeared over the top of Murray Hill, and the parade was on. Dr. Shaw, in cap and gown, and Mrs. Catt, in a white cane, came into sight, and at the appearance of the two pioneers, who have marched and worked for suffrage all their lives, the crowd gave out a roar of welcome.

After them came women and bands, banners and slogans, women and then more women; gray-haired, many of them; "Vogue" covers some of them, a few of them; colored women, a wee little Japanese and the men.

Waving their hats at the Borough President, smiling broadly at the spectators, the guard of honor that brought up the brigades of signature bearers came swinging along, for all the world as if they were enjoying marching with the girls. Perhaps they were. At any rate, they were doing it, and not the least among them were Judge William H. Wadhams, Justice Charles L. Guy, Hamilton Holt, Robert Underwood Johnson, Samuel Untermyer, Commissioner Charles H. Strong, James Lees Laidlaw and James Byrne.

The pickets had their innings along about then, when a sign reading "We Are Opposed to Picketing" came in sight. It was generously applauded by the spectators, but their attention was distracted by a woman, who first hissed and then cried out: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? And your sisters there in the workhouse! You don't deserve the vote, and if I were a man I wouldn't give it to you!"

But just then the policeman trotted her to what he called the "bum's rush," after which she hastily promised she would be good, refused to give her name and hurried away.

Cheers for Service Division  
Suddenly those in the grandstand saw a waving red line far down the avenue. Redder and redder it grew and louder came the sound of voices, announcing its approach. Finally, headed by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, came the section that had fired a flame of enthusiasm all along its way from Washington Square—the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers and sailors.

Solid squares of them, each with their red service flags, showing the stars that meant boys in camp or perhaps even at that minute in the trenches, silver stars on poles shining through the ranks, red, white and blue ribbons running along the line!

It was this section that the grandstand crowd jumped to its feet to cheer; it was this section that blurred the eyes of women spectators.

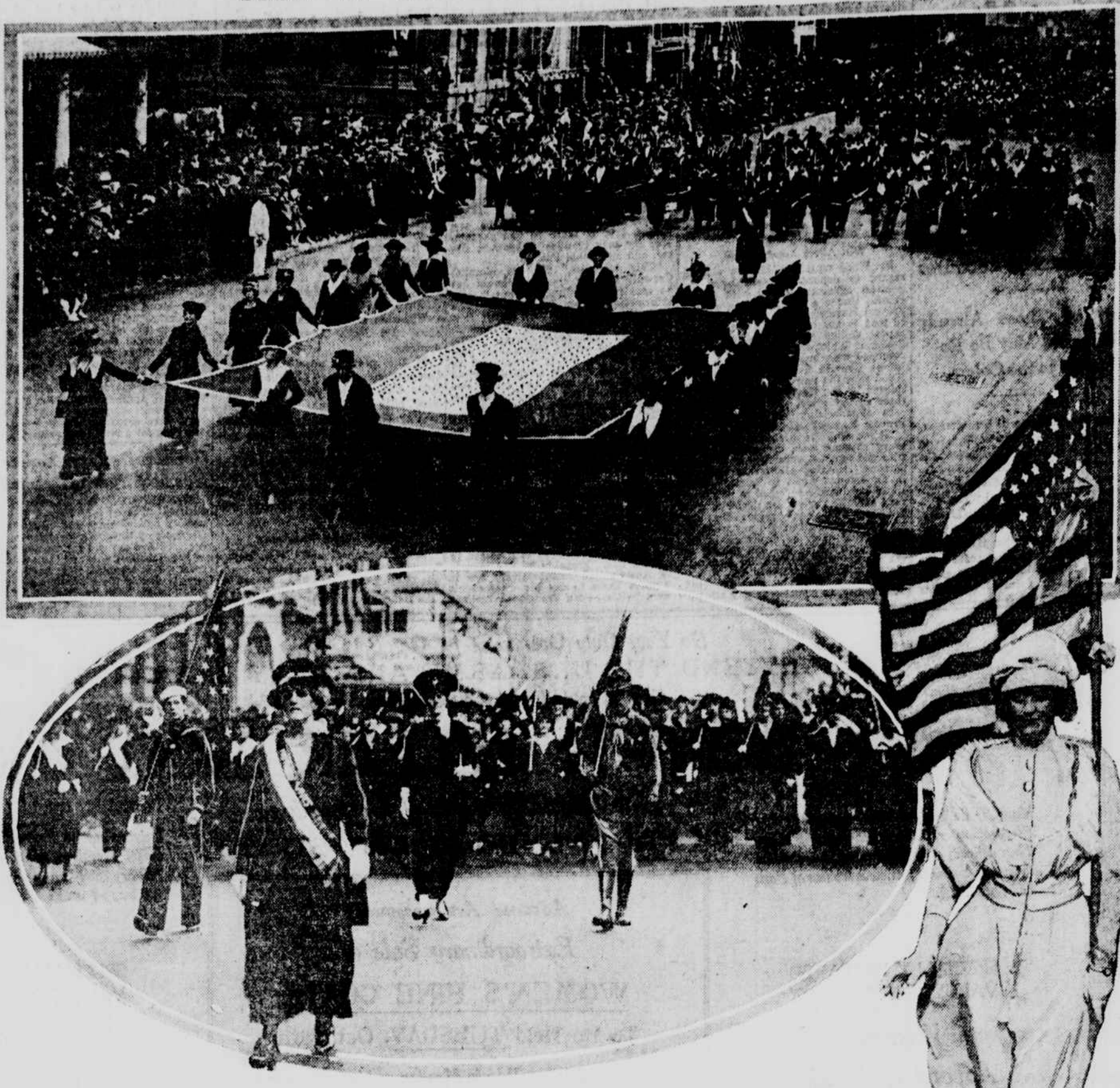
"That's the best thing I ever saw in any parade," declared Commissioner Bell, enthusiastically.

"It's the most impressive showing for suffrage that could have been made," said Borough President Marks.

They passed along as the band played "Over There" and some one in the crowd took up a paraphrase of the Cohen words, "It's 'Over Here' for the mothers," said the woman, "The suffs are coming, the suffs are coming, and we won't give up until it's over, over here."

The golden afternoon was paling into

## SEEN IN THE GREAT SUFFRAGE PARADE



Above—The Service Flag in the Service Division, in which marched hundreds of wives, sisters and daughters of soldiers and sailors. Below—Mrs. Oliver Harriman (leading) and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, who headed the Service Division. In the oval—Mrs. Herbert S. Carpenter, flag bearer.

dead gray when the next big patriotic group came along, but the eyes that peered through the dusk at the sturdy subway guards, Hoover housekeepers and all the rest apparently enjoyed the sight, for they all received a warm welcome.

Summoned for Bond Talk  
A summons was served on Adolph Gabet, Socialist candidate for alderman, yesterday, and he must explain to Magistrate McGeehan on Tuesday a speech he is alleged to have made in The Bronx on October 17 before 2,000 persons.

"Liberty bonds is a false name," he is alleged to have declared. "They are not liberty bonds. They are slavery bonds, black slavery bonds. Men working for \$17 a week are forced to take them or they will lose their jobs. They pin a button on you. I tear the button from me. I tell you to tear the button from you. Don't take their bonds. They are a fraud. They will never pay the principal or the interest. They will never call them in."

War Lithographs by Pennell  
To Be Exhibited in Brooklyn  
An exhibition of lithographs by Joseph Pennell, devoted to the war activities of the United States government in its training camps, aviation stations and munition factories, will be opened in the print room of the Brooklyn Museum next Thursday. A similar series of lithographs executed by Mr. Pennell in England and pertaining to phases of the war there will be placed on view at the same time.

The Museum of the Brooklyn Institute also announces that a retrospective exhibition of American art of the period of 1880-'90 has been arranged for the museum, beginning Thursday. This exhibition will embrace the work of such artists as W. M. Hunt, Eastman Johnson and Homer D. Martin.

## Police Orders Make Women Walk an Extra Half Mile

Instead of disbanding at Sixtieth Street, as they expected, the suffragists were obliged to continue their march to Seventy-second Street, in accordance with last minute orders of the police. Only Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and the other officials of the National Woman Suffrage Association were allowed to fall out at Sixtieth Street. Behind them the police blocked the entrance to the side street. It was only then that Police Captain McKeon broke the news to Miss Josephine Beiderhase, chief marshal of the parade, that in order to avoid congestion in disbanding, the first divisions of the parade would have to march to Seventy-second Street.

"Besides, there are a lot of rich people living along here, who have made a special request that the parade pass their houses," he said.

"I should think the rich people could come down here easier than all these tired women can march another half-mile," protested Dr. Shaw, but the police said orders were orders.

Oration for Dr. Shaw  
The marchers obeyed the new orders cheerfully, and embraced the opportunity to give the venerable Dr. Shaw one of the greatest ovations of her life, as she stood on the curb at the head of the line of white-cloaked officials of the National Association. It was the first time the women of

New York had seen her since President Wilson appointed her chairman of the Women's Committee of National Defense, and their applause told the story of their admiration and affection.

For nearly three hours she stood there, while the afternoon glow faded to gray and rose over the heads of the marching thousands. Presently there was no light at all save the street lamps, and nothing could be seen of the parade but a blur of dark figures, touched here and there by the flash of the lamp-light on the gold lettered banners.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party for New York State, was so indifferent to the fatigue of the parade that when she reached Seventy-second Street with the state delegation, she turned back and hurried down the avenue until she met the hosts of the Woman Suffrage party of New York City. She took her place in the line as captain of the 12th Election District of the 15th Assembly District.

"I had to march with my district," she laughed, when Dr. Shaw and the others remonstrated with her for "repeating." "I'm going to carry my district. It went 3 to 1 against suffrage last time. This time we're going to win."

Mrs. Richard Aldrich was caught "repeating" three times. She marched first as treasurer of the Woman Suffrage party of New York City, second as captain of her district and third as one of the patriotic women in the last section. Mrs. Aldrich was a nurse in Cuba in the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. John Blair and Mrs. Raymond Brown were other party officials who marched a second time with their own election districts.

The order to continue marching above Sixtieth Street was revoked in the case of Katharine Cooper, the colored woman on crutches, but she declined the suggestion made to her by the marshal that she drop out of line at Dr. Shaw's corner.

"I'm going as far as anybody does," she said smilingly.

Suffragists in Reunion  
The group around Dr. Shaw became the headquarters for a reunion of many suffragists who were prominent in previous suffrage campaigns. There was Alberta Hill, now Mrs. Frank Smith, who was one of three suffrage beauties who led the first parade. "General" Rosalie Jones, in a lawyer's cap and gown, instead of her "hiker's" cloak, came by with the professional women.

At 5:00 o'clock Dr. Shaw, who is seventy years old, but had been protesting all the afternoon that she was seventy years young, admitted she was tired. A friend invited her to sit in an automobile to watch the rest of the parade, and she accepted.

"I wouldn't do," she said, "only I have to start early to-morrow morning on another speaking tour upstate, so I can't rest all day, as the rest of you girls can."

French Censor, On Trial, Said He Used U. S. Money  
Accused of Aiding Enemy; Had Sought Control of Paris Newspaper

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Examining Magistrate Drioux to-day took the deposition of Senator Charles Humbert in the case of Pierre Lenoir, who is charged with trading with the enemy, in a proceeding that lasted all afternoon and will be continued.

Senator Humbert's newspaper, the "Journal," in to-day's issue published a letter written to the Senator by one of Lenoir's superiors in the censorship bureau. This letter stated that Lenoir told his superior he could get an introduction to Prince Hohenlohe-Oeh-

ringen, chief of the German espionage system in Switzerland. Lenoir's means of making the prince's acquaintance was to be through the kindness of Mlle. Madeleine de Beaugard, a friend of the prince's and a client of William Denouche, who also is charged with trading with the enemy. Lenoir explained that Mlle. Beaugard had continued to visit Switzerland since the war began. Lenoir pretended to his superior that he could get millions from Germany through the prince to buy a Paris newspaper.

When, later, the writer of the letter heard that Lenoir had gained control of the "Journal" he questioned him, and Lenoir said that the money had been supplied him by an American concern with the simple condition that he should, after the war, work for the substitution of certain American securities for British ones in the French market.

Long after this, Lenoir's mother told the writer that her son had lied and that the money had been placed at the disposal of his father by several large French banks. The writer, in conclusion, said that when he heard Lenoir had associated himself with Senator Humbert he thought no more about it, believing that the Senator would have seen that everything was above board in the transaction before he entered into the combination.

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Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.	National Catholic War Council.
Hon. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman War Dept. Com. on Training Camp Activities.	Catholic Federation of the United States.
Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Ex-Secretary of State.	

(Signed) KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS,  
JAMES A. FLAHERTY, Supreme Knight, K. of C. DANIEL J. CALLAHAN, Supreme Treasurer, K. of C. WILLIAM J. MCGINLEY, Supreme Secretary, K. of C.

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